

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
National Technical Information Service

AD-A023 916

SELECTED FACTORS INVOLVED IN WAR TERMINATION

ARMY WAR COLLEGE

20 OCTOBER 1975

128016

AD A 023916

The views expressed in this paper are those of the author and do not necessarily reflect the views of the Department of Defense or any of its agencies. This document may not be released for open publication until it has been cleared by the appropriate military service or government agency.

20 OCTOBER 1975

# STUDENT ESSAY

## SELECTED FACTORS INVOLVED IN WAR TERMINATION

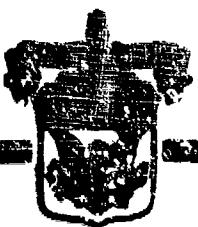
BY

COLONEL WALLACE E. BOSTICK  
MILITARY INTELLIGENCE

D D C  
REF ID: A  
MAY 5 1976  
RELEASER B

## CORRESPONDING COURSE

US ARMY WAR COLLEGE, CARLISLE BARRACKS, PENNSYLVANIA

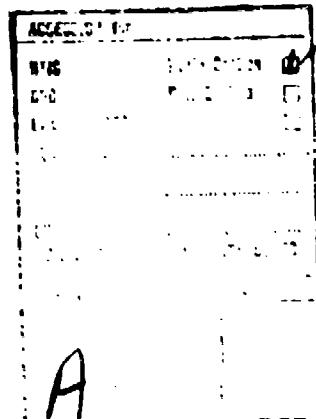


REPRODUCED BY  
NATIONAL TECHNICAL  
INFORMATION SERVICE  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
SPRINGFIELD, VA 22161

Approved for public release;  
distribution unlimited.

21

REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGE		READ INSTRUCTIONS BEFORE COMPLETING FORM
1. REPORT NUMBER	2. GVT ACCESSION NO.	3. RECIPIENT'S CATALOG NUMBER
4. TITLE (and Subtitle)  Selected Factors Involved in War Termination		5. TYPE OF REPORT & PERIOD COVERED  Student Essay
7. AUTHOR(s)  COL Wallace E. Bostick		6. PERFORMING ORG. REPORT NUMBER
9. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME AND ADDRESS  US Army War College Carlisle Barracks, Pa. 17013		10. PROGRAM ELEMENT, PROJECT, TASK AREA & WORK UNIT NUMBERS
11. CONTROLLING OFFICE NAME AND ADDRESS		12. REPORT DATE  20 Oct 75
14. MONITORING AGENCY NAME & ADDRESS (if different from Controlling Office)		13. NUMBER OF PAGES  39
16. DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT (of this Report)		15. SECURITY CLASS. (of this report)  Unclassified
17. DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT (of the abstract entered in Block 20, if different from Report)		18. DECLASSIFICATION/DOWNGRADING SCHEDULE
19. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES		
20. ABSTRACT (Continue on reverse side if necessary and identify by block number)  Because wars are calculated political acts on the part of nations or polities, their termination also involves political acts on the part of the participants. There are many factors which lead to the termination of war. Nations need to develop a clear set of goals as they pertain to the war and must be able to communicate these goals to the enemy. There are a variety of constituencies which a national leader must satisfy and from		



## USAWC ESSAY

The views expressed in this paper are those of the author and do not necessarily reflect the views of the Department of Defense or any of its agencies. This document may not be released for open publication until it has been cleared by the appropriate military service or government agency.

### SELECTED FACTORS INVOLVED IN WAR TERMINATION

by

Colonel Wallace E. Bostick

Military Intelligence

US Army War College

Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania

20 October 1975

iii

Approved for public release;  
distribution unlimited.

## ABSTRACT

AUTHOR: Wallace E. Bostick, COL, MI  
TITLE: Selected Factors Involved In War Termination  
FORMAT: Essay  
DATE: 20 October, 1975 PAGES 24

Because wars are calculated political acts on the part of nations or polities, their termination also involves political acts on the part of the participants. There are many factors which lead to the termination of war. Nations need to develop a clear set of goals as they pertain to the war and must be able to communicate these goals to the enemy. There are a variety of constituencies which a national leader must satisfy and from whom he must have support to successfully conduct a war. Included in these are: military advisors, the general public, the news media, elected officials, and government employees. Each of these parties can influence a leader to seek peace.

## SELECTED FACTORS INVOLVED IN WAR TERMINATION

### INTRODUCTION

Wars have plagued man throughout recorded history and continue to do so today. War is open armed conflict between nations or between factions within a country and is carried out between sovereign entities in which, at least, two opposing polities are involved.

As Kecskemeti noted:

War is characterized, in the first place, by the exchange of violent, destructive blows between armed units possibly combined with violence against non-fighting populations. Organized collective violence, as such, however, does not suffice to define war as a distinct mode of group interaction. An essential trait of war is that the fighting forces participating in the act on behalf of a more inclusive group, a collectively forming a political unit. War is violent interaction, not just between fighting forces but between political societies using such forces as their organs.

War is the ultimate political act to compel the opposition to do ones bidding. It begins by action of, at least, one of the parties involved, and is used to bring about a political decision by means of force. Clausewitz emphasized the point that war was a political instrumentality:

We know, certainly, that War is only called forth through the political intercourse of Governments and Nations, but in general it is supposed that such intercourse is broken by War, and that a totally different state of

things ensues, subject to no laws but its own. We maintain, on the contrary, that War is nothing but a continuation of political intercourse, with a mixture of other means. We say mixed with other means in order thereby to maintain at the same time that this political intercourse does not cease by the War itself, is not changed into something quite different, but that, in its essence, it continues to exist, whatever may be the form of the means which it used, and that the chief lines on which they are attached, are only general features of policy which runs all through War until Peace takes place.

Wars do not just happen, they are calculated deliberate political acts promulgated by sovereign entities to accomplish a given purpose.

Because wars are conscious political acts their termination must also involve deliberate action by the participants involved. Even where one side has suffered complete irrevocable defeat details of termination must still be worked out. According to Wright out of 311 hostilities from 1480-1970 137 were ended by formal peace treaties. Of these, during this 490 year period 96 peace treaties settled 18 major wars, and 11<sup>0</sup> wars ended in a single peace treaty. Within this time period 174 ended without peace treaties, of these, 60 were suppressed domestic or colonial insurrections; over 50 ended inconclusively by discontinuance of hostilities. Four were concluded by Great Power intervention, and the League of Nations ended two.<sup>3</sup> The trauma through which the United States has passed in the Korean and Vietnamese Wars, and the present hiatus in the Israeli-Arab conflict demonstrate the need for polities to formulate a policy for terminating

armed conflict. Nations need to be conscious of the conditions under which it is no longer feasible or profitable to continue to fight, and what factors are needed to terminate the war. The problem of how to extricate a nation from a war involves an intricate process which can take years to accomplish. The Peace of Westphalia, ending the Thirty Years War, took thirteen peace treaties stretching over eight years between the first and last treaty signing with the fighting going on throughout the political maneuvering during those years. The Korean Armistice negotiations lasted two years before a cease fire was finally arranged: the Vietnam War went on for over 30 years, the last eleven years involving the United States, before negotiations to bring the fighting to an end were finalized.

The steps leading to termination can be long, painful, and frustrating demanding ceaseless and unremitting effort before they are successful, and many factors will need to be considered when embarking on the path to termination.

#### WAR GOALS

Once a war begins each side wants to bring it to a successful conclusion. But what is a successful conclusion? Before becoming involved in a war a nation should have some very clear ideas to just what it wishes to accomplish. Powerful nations must determine their vital interests and include in their national goals and in their contingency planning what their posture is going to be under a myriad of conditions. Foreign policy planning must include what the responses are going to be in given situations.

Within foreign policy planning and implementation, the conditions and possible responses to war must be postulated. Both domestic and foreign policies must be coordinated in the planning for possible war. Such planning must take into consideration the purpose for which the war is waged. Is it in defenses of the nation against attack? If so, what are the goals? Are they to repel the enemy, restore pre-war status, seek revenge, destroy the enemy and prevent him from waging war in the future? Is the war to gain territory? Is it to seek hegemony over other states? Is it to build an empire? Is it to create a new social and economic order? These questions merely open the areas which must be analyzed in setting war aims. The analysis must also include the postulation of the potential enemy's war aims as well in order to develop possible courses of action to counter the enemy's actions.

War aims must be expressed in as explicit terms as possible. They must be sign posts which guide a nation to the point where termination of the war can be considered. The costs of war must be calculated in terms of human, moral, material, monetary, diplomatic, and international relations costs. When these are determined a decision to continue the war or to terminate it can be made. If the costs are determined to be too great, then the war must be brought to an end.

Once a war starts the emphasis, must necessarily, be placed on the military aspects of the war. As it continues and the involvement becomes deeper, the emotional aspects cry out for

victory, and winning the war becomes an end in itself. But wars are not fought as military exercises, they are fought for political considerations. For that reason it is necessary to have realistic explicit war aims so that termination of the war can be accomplished at the earliest moment consonant with national goals. Not to do so can lead to disastrous consequences. In September of 1941, the Japanese Staff in discussing their coming war with the United States, the Japanese Navy Chief of Staff recognized that a decisive naval victory would not bring the proposed war to a conclusion. The Japanese failed to contemplate the circumstances, short of total victory, under which termination of the war could take place resulted in a fundamental miscalculation which ultimately led to their defeat.

Even though nations may make the most detailed contingency plans, they cannot anticipate the realities of future situations totally. Strategic plans may be changed to fit conditions as they are at a given moment. However, it is possible to allow fortuitous tactical situations to overshadow strategic considerations. Emanating from the experiences leading to World War II and recognizing another tyranny in the form of international Communism was attempting to establish itself on a world-wide basis, the United States took upon itself the mantle of the defender of the free world. Containment of Communism became the keystone of United States foreign policy which meant stopping overt aggression by Communist North Korea. After an initial severe mauling by the North Koreans the United States and South Korea, acting under

United Nations' auspices made a stunning recovery pushing the North Koreans back beyond the original demarcation line of the 38th Parallel. At this juncture a new set of war aims beyond the original ones stated by President Truman on June 28, 1950:

...that operations above the 38th Parallel should be designed only to destroy military supplies, for I wanted it clearly understood that our operations in Korea were designed to restore peace there and to restore the border.

seem to be contemplated. The United States succumbed to the fortunate battlefield circumstances and hastily changed its war aims.

According to Brodie:

The time accorded them for deciding on this radical change in policy was exceedingly short, not more than two or three weeks, and it had to be made during a period of enormous euphoria at the dramatic reversal in our military fortunes....now suddenly the enemy army had been virtually destroyed with its remnants offering no significant resistance to our northward push.

The new aims to invade North Korea, which when adopted, led to the intervention of the Communist Chinese with exceedingly serious consequences for the United Nations' forces.

Before entering a war a nation should have a very clear understanding of its vital interests and actions it will undertake to defend those interests. During war these vital interests must be continually reviewed in relation to the existing circumstances relating to the conduct of the war and adjustments made, but care must be exercised to be sure that the strategic posture of the nation is not jeopardized.

### COMMUNICATIONS BETWEEN BELLIGERENTS

During peacetime nations are continually communicating with one another, formally and informally, in a number of ways. They do so by diplomatic exchanges, cultural exchanges, business contacts, government announcements, personal contacts by officials and private persons. There are literally innumerable contacts that are carried on on a world wide basis by nations of the modern world. When conflict occurs communications do not cease between belligerents. Formal direct contact usually ceases, but the belligerent parties still are able to communicate with each other through intermediaries, other governments, international forums, information broadcasts and announcements, and statements of responsible government authorities.

The difficulty is not so much that there is no information to receive or hear, but "true communication." Do the governments involved really understand what is being said, and do they believe the other side's statements? Can they separate propaganda from meaningful communication? The credibility of stated positions rests on the foundation, do the statements being made reflect the actions of the nation involved? How credible is a nation's call for peace, when at every turn it escalates the war? Credibility, then, must be founded on an analysis of the opponents actions compared to his statements. Deeds must reflect words. It is essential that both sides be able to let the other side know exactly

where it stands, what it means, and what it will do. Misunderstanding or misinforming the opponent can prolong a war unnecessarily.

The lack of credibility may impair the possibility of terminating hostilities. During the "Phony War" phase at the beginning of World War II Hitler's credibility, after having over-run Austria, Czechoslovakia, and Poland, each with successive promises of no more aggression or territorial demands, had run out. Thus, when he offered peace to England, his offer was rejected. His past had caught up with him, and he no longer was believed. On the other hand, the Allies call for Unconditional Surrender coupled with an intensifying successful war effort and reinforced by Morgenthau's Plan to agrarianize Germany, was fully credible to Hitler and helped to prolong the war unnecessarily by reinforcing his will to fight."

...the war was prolonged almost entirely by Hitler's relentless determination. It might have been ended more quickly if the Western Allies had been less relentless in their demand for "Unconditional Surrender".

Albert Speer, the Nazi Minister for War Production agreed that the call for "Unconditional Surrender" steeled Hitler to continue the war.

In January 1943 they [the Allies] had jointly issued a demand for Germany's surrender. Hitler was probably the only German leader who entertained no illusions about the seriousness of this statement...during the situation conferences, he more and more often declared: "Don't fool yourself. There is no turning back. We can only move forward. We have burned our bridges." In speaking this way Hitler was cutting off his government from negotiations. <sup>9</sup>

Fuller throughout his book iterates his belief that the call for unconditional surrender prolonged the war, thus, in discussing the possibility of a negotiated termination of the war he said:

That Hitler would have agreed to them is unlikely, because the Sixth Clause of the Atlantic Charter demanded "The final destruction of Nazi tyranny." But in the depths of their hearts the German people would eagerly have done so is highly probable, and, had they, the strength of their trust in them would have given to the powerful military faction which all along had opposed Hitler's policy, enormous support. So great that the revolt of the Generals in July, 1944 would all but certainly have occurred a year earlier and have been successful, as it nearly was and without <sup>10</sup> Allied support when it was actually staged.

and, "Therefore, unconditional surrender crippled opposition to Hitler within Germany and like a blood transfusion gave two years further life to the war."<sup>11</sup>

Although there had been unmistakable warnings given to the United States in the Korean War, failure to heed the warnings given by the Russians and the Chinese led to intervention of the Chinese into the conflict. There had been an initial warning by Jacob Malik, the Soviet Representative to the United Nations, on August 22, 1950 when he said, "that continuation of the United Nations actions would lead to a broadening of the conflict."<sup>12</sup> In September, the Chinese Foreign Minister, Chou En-lai announced, "The Chinese people will not tolerate foreign aggression, nor will they supinely tolerate their neighbor being savagely invaded by the imperialists."<sup>13</sup> If these warnings were not clear enough Chou transmitted, through the Indian Ambassador to China, to the

United States an unequivocal statement that the Chinese would intervene if the United States troops crossed the 38th Parallel but would not do so if only the South Koreans crossed the line.<sup>14</sup>

Intelligence reports for that period showed that the Chinese had concentrated troops on the border and, in fact, had moved nine divisions into North Korea. In spite of Chou's direct warning and the evidence of troop movements, the United States did not receive the "communication" that the Chinese would, indeed, enter the conflict. This inability to "get the message" would cost the United States dearly in the months to come.

Ten months later, after severe fighting, both sides were able to communicate to each other the desire to negotiate an armistice. Once again, it was Ambassador Malik who suggested in a radio broadcast that a cease fire and armistice might be arranged on condition both sides withdraw forces from the 38th Parallel. This was followed by a note from the Deputy Foreign Minister of the Soviet Union to the United States Ambassador that an armistice limited to military matters could be negotiated by the senior military field commanders. The United States Secretary of State, appearing before the House Military Affairs Committee four days later, stated the United States military objectives would be met if the Communist forces withdrew north of the 38th Parallel. Under instructions from President Truman, General Ridgeway directed a message to the Commander-in-Chief of Communist Forces proposing a meeting between himself and the Communist Commander. The

Communists responded by radio broadcast agreeing to meet. After an exchange of more messages, a meeting was arranged. After each side had understood the others messages expressing a willingness to meet, the first steps along a long and painful road to ending the war were taken.<sup>15</sup>

#### FACTORS IN WAR TERMINATION

Wars are political instrumentalities meant to carry out the will of one polity over another. At some point a decision must be made to terminate hostilities. We have already alluded to the fact that nations must define vital interests, set war aims, and we have seen that war aims can change as a war progresses. When a nation is victorious in carrying out a war, that is, it is capable of enforcing its will on its opponent as the Allies were able to do in World War I and World War II, one waits until the enemy capitulates. But what are some of the factors which lead a nation to ask for termination in a war? At what point are they perceived? Both the Korean and Vietnamese Wars give us clues, at least, in the experience of the United States in what leads to termination. The lessons from these wars indicated that the American public would not tolerate a long drawn out war which could not clearly be shown to support our vital interests or to reflect our fundamental moral beliefs.

The political leaders of a nation draw conclusions and make decisions on the basis of information given them and as reflected

by their own personal background, beliefs, philosophy, and perceptions of the world around them. The perceptions of reality of the national leader is influenced from many quarters.

#### Military Advisors

Military advisors provide a picture of the military situation. The military by their training are imbued with the objective to win. Throughout their careers they are taught tactics and strategy relating to the battlefield to gain supremacy in war. In the United States it is manifest policy that the military is always subordinate to the civil leadership. This doctrine of civilian control tends to make the military view war from an apolitical position obscuring the fact that war is political. In doing so wars are seen from the technical viewpoint outside of the political context. The military commander identifies the objective of winning on the battlefield as the objective and can lose sight of the conditions and objectives on the broader political front.

General MacArthur, during the Korean War, was so convinced that the defeat of the Communist Army was vital to the defense of the United States that he departed from the political position of President Truman. He called for more and more troops and made injudicious statements regarding the political position being taken by the president. In his conviction he failed to adhere to the President's instructions to avoid commenting on the political aspects of the war and was finally removed from his command.

Military appraisal of battlefield requirements tend to escalate in the attempt to gain a military decision. In Vietnam the United States military judgement escalated force requirements from 21,000 men to 510,000 men in three years. In 1968 an additional 206,000 men, an increase of 40 per cent, were requested in order to support a military solution. The military commanders were doing their jobs as military men, but by then, other factors were intervening calling for a halt to the war, as a matter of fact, this request became the catalyst for reappraisal and de-escalation of the war.<sup>16</sup> As a war continues war aims may be redefined. As Randle puts it:

The war aims of states often change during war. Hence by the time peace negotiations are about to begin, a belligerents war aims may not be the same as those at the outbreak of the war.<sup>17</sup>

The military recommendations reflect the professional judgement of those making them. They are the result of analytical systems, technical and professional military analysis. They are presented by men doing their job as competently as they can, however, it is up to the civil leadership to place them into political contexts and to integrate these recommendations into the overall war aims and decisions to continue or to terminate the war. Whether the military recommendations are valid, whether they will accomplish the political objectives are part of the determination in the process of decision making.

### Public Support

The public may in the beginning support entry into war but as the war continues it may withdraw that support. As casualties mount and sacrifices increase, and as an increasing tempo of the war does not seem to bring victory, public sentiment toward supporting the war will decrease. The frustration of continuing the war after excessive losses of men and material will bring demands to end the war. The values, judgements, moral precepts, and views at the beginning of the war may change from support, to questioning, and finally to rejection of the war effort. In 1917, the Russian people had become totally war weary. Huge casualties, shortages of materials, and food on the home front as well as at the front lines, made them desperate for an end to the war. The people were willing to give their support to any party which would get them out of the war. Conditions became so bad that the government was overthrown and a new government which promised to end the war was installed.

Protests, at first questioning, may turn into militant anti-war demonstrations. An active anti-war movement may develop opposing the war. During the Vietnam War, as the United States commitment grew larger and larger, anti-war protests also grew. Thousands of men fled the country to avoid military service. Anti-war marches were held in many cities including a march on the Pentagon in Washington, D. C. . There were innumerable demonstrations on college

campuses with one ending in the tragic death of four students. The anti-war protests came to a climax in 1969 with the formation of the Vietnam Moratorium Committee which developed nation-wide protests culminating in a march on the nation's capitol in November, 1969.<sup>18</sup>

#### News Media

The news media play an important role in presenting information, facts, figures, and most important, opinions which influence the public. The news media in a free society not only report information released by the government, but develop their own sources of information which is interpreted to the public. They may editorialize, distort, slant, and criticize the conduct of the war. The media can show discrepancies between the government's reporting of the war and their own reporting. They can raise questions of credibility of government information. They can print stories advocating positions for or against the war. "The press inevitably functions as a critic of governmental policy and operations unless it is censored."<sup>19</sup>

The daily coverage which modern communication media has at its disposal can literally bring the war into the living room. Vivid battle scenes showing "live" action where soldiers are shot and killed, wounded and bleeding in full color on the television screen in the living room have an enormous impact on public feeling and opinion. The media mold opinion by presenting a particular point of view. By featuring articles and editorials they are able to reinforce positions of support or opposition. The media were

in overwhelming opposition to the continuation of the Vietnam War and said so over and over again. Editorials critical of the President's (both Johnson and Nixon) conduct of the war appeared, marshalling opinion against the war.

The press playing a key role in molding attitudes and opinions can bring enormous pressure to seek peace. It not only makes opinion but reinforces it by allowing selected voices to be heard expressing common points of view. It is a powerful factor in rallying the public to a particular stance and cannot be neglected by the leaders of a nation.

#### Elected Officials

In a democracy another major constituency affecting the leadership in the conduct of a war is the elected official. These officials constitute not only the representatives of the people but they also become the leaders of the people. They confirm the pattern of national direction. They help to give direction to government policies by legislative support. Before support is given they gather information, seek alternatives, and debate the merits of government policies. In the American system of government it is essential that the president have the majority support of the legislative branch if he is to successfully govern. Because of their stature elective officials are in a position to mold opinion. It is an integral part of their profession to discuss issues and to attempt to sway people to their views. Indeed, a politician who is unsuccessful in molding favorable opinion does not remain in

office. Elected officials at all levels but especially at the national level have an opportunity to reach mass audiences.

Representatives to the national government because of their position have access to information not available to the public. They are, therefore, in a better position than the public to keep abreast of events in a war, what its results are, and to make judgements regarding the need or desirability to continue. By analyzing the situation from their proximity to the seat-of-government they may come to the realization that the war must end. This may require a complete about-face from support to opposition. Senator William Fulbright who was the floor manager in the passage of the Tonkin Gulf Resolution which for all practical purposes gave President Johnson, in 1964, authority to carry on the Vietnam War, became one of the severest critics and opponents to the Vietnam War. He was not alone in the Congress to come to the realization that the war must be ended; other Senators and Representatives raised their voices in opposition. Because of their stature and position they were able to influence government officials and to mold public opinion against the war, thus adding another dimension of dissent.

#### Government Employees

Still another constituency a leader must face is that composed of those who serve in his government: the ministers, secretaries, senior bureaucrats, and all that vast group of people who literally run the government. It is these people, especially, the senior officials whom the leader must turn to for information,

advise, and expertise in the many areas which impinge on the war effort. He must rely on them not only for information and advice but also to carry out his policies. If an official in these high positions is unable or unwilling to support the leader he can be removed from office, but in an unpopular war opposition may finally encompass the majority of advisors. When this happens it is possible to influence a leader to change his policies. The Vietnam War provides an excellent example of senior advisors and cabinet officers bringing about a major change in war policy. Townsend Hoopes in his book relates the events leading to the cessation of the bombing of North Vietnam. Essentially, there was a review of the military and domestic climate which led to a new look and a change of opinion in the majority of key presidential advisors. The changed view was to oppose further escalation of the war and to reduce the level of hostilities. The shift in opinion was finally able to impress the President with the severity of the criticism of the war by the public and to the devisiveness of the war domestically that not only reduced the level of hostilities but also led him to withdraw himself from candidacy for another term in office.<sup>20</sup>

Probably one of the biggest problems a leader has is to get information needed to make judgements. Not because the information is unavailable but because he is surrounded by his immediate circle of advisors who not only bring information but also screen, sift, and select the information he sees in an effort to save him time and to bring him only that which truly deserves his attention. Clear unequivocal presentations from all constituencies must be

made available to the leader if realistic appraisals and decisions are to be made. In discussing President Johnson's perplexity in the change of his advisors' views Hoopes said:

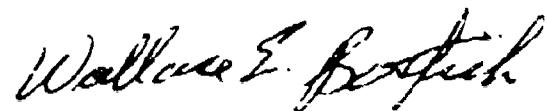
In retrospect, it was my impression that the President's sense of incognitum reflected the extent to which he had become the victim of (1) Rostow's "selective briefings"—the time-honored technique of underlining within a mass of material, those particular elements that one wishes to draw to the special attention of a busy chief—and (2) the climate of cozy, implicit agreement on fundamentals which had so long characterized discussions within the inner circle on Vietnam where never was heard a disparaging word.

#### CONCLUSIONS

A nation at war initiates moves leading to war termination when it is no longer advantageous to continue hostilities. The juncture at which this takes place has no definitive boundaries which say, "Now is the time to negotiate." There are many factors which lead to a determination that it is no longer in the nation's interest to continue a war. It may be that the objectives for which the war was fought have been attained, and there is no further reason to fight. Conditions may exist in which continued fighting will only result in worsening ones position. It is possible that the objectives for fighting may have changed during the war and it is no longer feasible to fight. It is possible that the damage and destruction brought by the war have reduced the means of fighting, war weariness from prolonged and costly war may bring about a shift in public opinion from support to opposition. The domestic

climate may have become so turbulent as to endanger national stability. Hardship, privation, and the lowering of the standard of living may contribute to calling for an end to the war. The loss of support of key government officials, as well as opposition from elected officials augmented by a critical press may create sufficient pressure to seek an ending to the war.

The political leadership must weigh all factors which determine national survival and then decide whether the time to end the war has arrived.



WALLACE E. BOSTICK  
COL MIL INT USAR

FOOTNOTES

1. Paul Kecskemeti, "Political Rationality In Ending War," The Annals Of The American Academy Of Political Science, Vol. 392, November, 1970, p. 106.
2. Roger Ashley Leonard, A Short Guide To Clausewitz On War, p. 21.
3. Quincy Wright, "How Hostilities Have Ended," The Annals Of The American Academy Of Political Science, Vol. 392, November, 1970, p. 51.
4. Fred Charles Ikle, Every War Must End, p. 3.
5. Harry S. Truman, Years Of Trial And Hope, p. 341.
6. Bernard Brodie, War And Politics, p. 71.
7. Henry Morgenthau Jr., Germany Is Our Problem.
8. Liddell H. H. Hart, History Of The Second World War, p. 631.
9. Albert Speer, Inside The Third Reich, p. 293.
10. J.F.C. Fuller, W.G. The Second World War, p. 258.
11. Ibid. p. 210.
12. J. Lawton Collins, Gen. War In Peacetime, P. 172.
13. Ibid.
14. Ibid.
15. Ibid. pp. 17-18.
16. Townsend Hoopes, The Limits Of Intervention.
17. Robert F. Kehl, The Origins Of Peace, p. 35.
18. Ken Purwitz, Marching Nowhere.
19. Hoopes, The Limits Of Intervention, p. 100.
20. Ibid. pp 1-245.
21. Ibid. p. 210.

#### SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. Arboruster, Frank E. et al, Can We Win In Vietnam? London: Frederick A. Praeger, Publishers, 1968.
2. Brodie, Bernard, War and Politics, New York The Macmillan Company, 1973.  
(An excellent treatment of wars and their political aspects.)
3. Collins, J. Lawton, GEN, War In Peacetime, Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company, 1969.  
(Presents conflicting tactical and strategic views of United States commanders in Korea and an analysis of civilian control of the military.)
4. Fehrenbach, T. R. This Kind Of War, New York: The Macmillan Company, 1963.
5. Fox, William T. R. "The Causes of Peace and Conditions of War," The Annals of the American Academy of Political Science, Vol. 392, November, 1970, pp. 1-13.
6. Hart, B. H. Liddell, History of the Second World War, New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1971.
7. Higgins, Marguerite, Our Vietnam Nightmare, New York: Harper and Row, Publishers, 1965.
8. Hoopes, Townsend, The Limits of Intervention, New York: Von Rees Press, 1969.  
(An account of the activities of the Vietnam Moratorium Committee.)
9. Hurwitz, Ken, Marching Nowhere, New York: W. E. Norton & Company Inc. 1971.
10. Kahin, George McTurnan and Lewis John Wilson, The United States In Vietnam, New York: The Dial Press, 1967.
11. Kecskemeti, Paul, "Political Rationality In Ending War," The Annals of the American Academy of Political Science, Vol. 392, November, 1970, pp. 93-107.
12. Kraslow, David and Larry Stuart, The Secret Search For Peace In Vietnam, New York: Random House, 1969.  
(An analysis of President Johnson's secret initiatives toward peace in Vietnam.)

13. Lambert, Richard D., ed. "How Wars End," The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, Vol 392, November, 1970.

(An anthology presenting several aspects of war termination.)
14. Lane, Thomas A. GEN, America On Trial, New Rochelle, N. Y.: Arlington House, 1971.
15. Leonard, Roger Ashley, A Short Guide To Clausewitz On War, New York: Capricorn Books, 1967.
16. Melman, Seymour and Richard Folk, In the Name of America, Annandale, Virginia: The Turnpike Press, Inc., 1968.
17. Menzel, Paul ed. Moral Argument and the War in Vietnam, Nashville: Aurora Publishers Incorporated, 1971.
18. Morgenthau, Henry Jr., Germany Is Our Problem, New York and London: Harver Brothers Publishers, 1945.
19. Quester, George H., "Wars Prolonged by Misunderstood Signals," The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, November, 1970, pp. 30-39.
20. Randle, Robert F., The Origins of Peace, New York: The Free Press, 1973.

(An outstanding analysis of the structure of war and how to initiate peace moves. Analyses several hundred wars.)
21. Randle, Robert F., "The Domestic Origins of Peace," The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, November, 1970, pp. 76-85.
22. Rothstein, Robert, "Domestic Politics and Peacemaking," The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, November, 1970, pp. 62-75.
23. Truman, Harry S., Years of Trial and Hope, Garden City: Doubleday & Company Inc., 1956.
24. Wheeler-Bennet, John W. and Anthony Nichols, The Semblance of Peace, New York: St. Martin's Press, 1972.
25. Wright, Quincey, A Study of War, 2 Volumes, Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1942.

(Probably the most definitive work written on the history and factors involved in war analysing war throughout recorded history.)